PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12, 1856. There is no balm in Gilead for Daniel S. Dick inten and his crew of cormorants. The keepers of eld Buck here say so, and they claim to know. John Van Buren, too, is done for, and with him the buckstering set who renounced the Buffalo platform, and, seeking strange gods, turned their backs upon themselves and the principles they once avewed. Retributive justice sometimes overtakes and chastises even politidal renegades. The followers of poor old Cass will not be comforted at his repudiation by Michigan, short of a Cabinet post. They are serrowful and supplicant. Any sop will answer, so that the Treasury teat may be sucked. Forty and more years of uninterrupted feeding at the public crib, accustoms the palate to ene sert of fodder. His age and his hunger are the chief recommendations, and these will be urged just so long as a place can be hunted up, easy and profitable enough for his taking and keeping.

Buchanan's main idea in starting the new Administration will be to reinstate the "era of good foliage to thick Markey illustrated and account to the starting the new Administration will be to reinstate the "era of good foliage" which Markey illustrated and account to the starting the new Administration will be to reinstate the "era of good foliage" which Markey illustrated and account to the starting that the starting the starting that the starting the starting that the star

feeling " which Monroe illustrated, and establish a second hard millennium, where the lamb and the lion are to lie down together in odd-fellowship. The old gentleman feels his years, and plends for a term of respectable mediocrity. Hence, if he were allowed to have his own war, the turncoat Whigs and the Fillmore allies would have a share of the fat of the land, in consideration of their pa-trictic services on the 14th of October, to say nothtrictic services on the 14th of October, to say nothing of their augmented zeal on the 4th of November. But the veteran wire-pullers condemn this pelicy and insist upon the exclusion of all eleventh-hour converts. In their view, the Scriptaral maxim does not apply to speculating demagogues. None but orthodox twelve-hour men should have a hand in the plunder. So our fresh-fledged Democrats, who were baptized in the "National" font six weeks age, are to be put on probation and tried by their future works. This judgment goes hard with weeks age, are to be put on probation and tried by their future works. This judgment goes hard with the cheap Union-savers, who held the word of premise both to the ear and the hope. Jesse Bright, all the way from Indiana, has just

Jesse Bright, all the way from Indiana, has just descended upon us, on his pilgrimage to Mecca. He took Washington in the way, to turn up his nose at Pierce, and see how things looked about the Department of the Interior. According to his notion, the election was settled by Indiana, and Indiana settled by Bright. This is all very cool for Jesse, and such is the thought of the elect.

All the small for who were accompacted of re-

All the small fry who were ever suspected of remote connection with Buchanan, have swollen into immense proportions, and flounder about Independence source, like to many lead location. dence square, like so many land leviathans. Chest-nut street, in its narrow dimensions, groans under the weighty tread of their consequential grandeur and just discovered importance. There are none of them smaller than a Plenipo Extraordinary. Affairof State and momentous destinies of kingdoms are cautiously shrugged, and little tails of supplicating tenders follow in obedient awe. So much for for-tune thrustizg greatness upon modest men. Of all the great Moguls George Plitt is the greatest. National cares, the construction of undetermined Cab-inets, and other White House concerns, oppress his mighty mind and reduce his ample bulk. George Martin circumscribes his sphere and has calmer moments. Taking charge of a section only, he is casting about for the right men for the right places. Gid. We cott is looking after projected improve-ments in the Grecian pile, under King Biddle a Bank of the United States, but now converted, in Bank of the Cinica cates, "into a den of thieves"—meaning no personal application to its virtuous tenantry.

Our enterprising District Attorney Van Dyke is con-Our enterprising District Attorney Van Dyke is con-ning over the reports of the Supreme Court at Wash-ington with the generous purpose of relieving Caleb Cushing, about the beginning of next Spring. Bill Leiper, the deposed despot, who voted for the platform and not the candidate—forgetting they were one-chews his quid, applauds his Mononga hela, and swears generally that the Union is safe Jim Page scouts the political dogma that a restoration is the worst of all revolutions, and is ready to prove its fallacy in his own person. We are only at the beginning of the end, and things are pretty nicely mixed up already. But you must see tha Old Buck is not as sadly burdened as wise people insist. His devoted friends have relieved his vast deal of trouble, and next week when he drops down from the Lancaster balleen and throws out down from the Lancaster balleon and throws out his grappling-hook in some quiet corner, there will be a score of ready-made Cabinets right at his hand, with all manner of complexions, and shapes, and shades. So he can hardly go wrong, for it is as old as the Grampian or any other respectable hills, that, in common cases, wisdom is to be found in a multitude of counsels; whereas, in this uncommon case, there is netwally a mob of counsels, being so case, there is actually a mob of counsels, being so much the richer in wisdom, of course.

The National Whigs who sold out their birthright for only a promised mess of pottage, are be-comingly meek since the result has been footed up. Like certain ladies of easy virtue, their position is something doubtful. They were always gentlemen of rigid deportment, but relaxed a little from the fixed sobriety when courted to settle the destiny of the nation, and make a President after supper at the club. Then they were needed, now they are not. Just at this time it is so much supernumerary patriotism patched into the scale to turn the beam against bald-face Democracy. Consequently they get the cold shoulder and snuff an atmosphere of insufferable repugnance. No place is left for them to go, and refuge is sought in despair. Could you not persuade Choate to give them a charitable lecture, or some other uncostly consolation? Ancient Mr. Van Buren, who figured in a celebrated buffale hunt, knows what "intolerable sufferings is," and he owes something to the cause of humanity for the sake of these suffering martyrs.

Although not officially authorized by Mr. Buchanan to extend an invitation, yet I am quite sure it would delight him to see the Empire Club here for a friendly conference, during the few days set apart for objects of State. In his heart of hearts Just at this time it is so much supernumer-

apart for objects of State. In his heart of hearts he cherishes the redoubtable Rynders, and the Corporal of that Wastrious gang stands high in affectionate regard. The "Keystone boys" will be on duty, acting as the King's Own, and their presence is sufficient pledge for the hospitality of the town. Let them come by all means, and like an army with banners, not forgetting the comnon; for we sailly want an explosion, now that Huntington is forgotten in durance vile. Our Municipality would rejoice, too, if Mayor Wood could be brought along. They hunger and thirst for a civic ovation, and their guileless souls seek the practical instruction of that virtuous dignitary. In magniful instruction of that virtuous dignitary. In misguided simplicity, they cannot see by what magical art a million a year is added to year budget, while they deveur with envious concern the records of those delicious sym-posiums in which City Fathers rejoice at the public expense. We do things on a small scale, we do. Our Corporation cigar, tiquor, back and "sundries" bills do not muster many thousands per an-num. The truth is, they are a beggarly set, and don't know the ropes. His Honor must surely come to the relief of our benighted Councils. Kandall will keep open house until the Cabinet is fixed. Afterward he will sit, as the Senate does some-

times, with closed doors.

A determined effort will be made to bring Richardson into the Cabinet, now that he has just received sentence in Illinois corresponding to his deserts. Though fit for public place of no sort, his martyrdon will be urged as a reason for pre-ferment. But Old Buck is too wary to be caught in any such trap. He knows Richardson fathered the Nebraska bill in the House, and submissively followed the dictation of his Magnus Apollo, the very small Giant. And he is not over-anxious, be sides, to make any particular recognition of Doug las's doubtful services, since the impression strongly prevails that he damaged the party almost hopelessly. So, as the people have left Richardson at home, Buchanan will not be apt to disturb his tranquillity or invade his retirement with the cares of a Cabinet office.

A REPUBLICAN.

Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13, 1856.

There is a strong undercurrent here, setting to ward the retention of Marcy as Secretary of State. All the Democratic gentry who wear sak stockings. hold bends and mortgages, or trade in cotton, are decidedly that way of thinking. The old covies

pray for stability, peace, plenty, and calm weather They are herrified at the name of Nicaragua, despise Walker, denounce Soulé, and have no bowels of compassion for fiftibusterism at all. All of them wear brown or black coats, with solemn collars of dignified cut. The subterranean b hoys want some reusing fellow there, who will raise the devil generally, turn up Jack, acquire Cubs, and annex Central America. They ain't particular who the chap may be, so that he breaks things. This hunces of plain railing they don't understand or like. There must be something to hurrah about. no matter what, even it it be cracking John Bull's

Now, you must know, there is some little draw ing as under between Old Buck and the aforesaid Marcy, or at least there was, which was patched up, hellow-truce fastion, after the manner of the up, hellow-truce fastion, after the manner of the Angle-Franco alliance. When Old Buck was going to England he thought there was a good chance to show his diplomatic staff, and rivel himself in the heart of the then forthcoming Cincinnati Convention. But he was still doubtful about the experiment, and like a coy demoiselle, played off the effer for a long time, not knowing really whether to accept or decline. All his hesitation of character was made manifest on that occasion. Finally, he served up his courage to the sticking place, and consented to go. On that day, Brigadier-General Pierce thought he had fixed one rival, and so he did but not in the way he intended.

When the thing was settled, old Buck was anxious to monopolize everything in the way of advantageous negotiation. So he claimed to have put in his hands the Fishery question, then just broached, urging that with it he could manage the Central American business, by making the concessions on one side offset the other. The reason was plausible, but did not quite satisfy Marcy, who turned over that hard nut which Clayton and Bulwer had tried to crack, and quietly took the other to himself. Old Buck was soured, came near reneuncing the mission, and his friends swore terribly, just Argle-Franco alliance. When Old Buck was going

the mission, and his friends swore terribly, just like our army in Flanders. However, he went, and empany, which tabooed him for a time with the "aris'ecratic circles" in London, and invoked the displeasure of the sympathyzing souls in the court circles at Washington heside. Well, everycourt circles at Washington beside. Well, every-bedy knows how the Centrel American affair ended. Lerd Clarendon and old Buck had an epistolary bout for a year or so, and then the latter packed up his duds, broke his court sword in imitation of the heroic Cass, and crossed the Atlantic in

They received him extra cordially at the White House, dined him, wined him, and flattered him. Marcy unshrugged his shoulders for three continuous cays, and told Old Buck if he would marry and could become the father of a respectable family, he might in time be a right elever fellow. The calumet of peace was smoked, and the Sage of Wheatland returned home very content, smiling and delighted. Now that he is elected, he struggles for quiet, and protests against commotion. He would like Marcy to hold on to the helm, if it were not for the scenning humiliation of confessing so much dependence. Then, too, he is pressed by "Young America" most vehemently in a different direction; but that does not go for much since the election. It was very well in its way about the dog days, but has become rather obnoxious of late.

The Sanders and Sickle stars are on the decline They have culminated and must entirely wane. All the decency of Philadelphia- which is the most superior, exalted and finished article in that line any-where—solennly affirms (it never swears) that these Red Republicans shall not prevail. At a wistar the other night, where the tip-top gentry in sable suits assembled, it was decreed terrible to think of such a possible domination. In truth, the black coats were positively shocked at the bare idea, and really pronounced it quite preposterous. Now, the import of this expression is significant, for Old Buck gets his terrapins, and his reed birds and rails, and has, for Lord knows how many years, among the set who stood in judgment, while discussing the good things before them. perior, exalted and finished article in that line any-

years, among the set who stood in judgment, while discussing the good things before them.

Among the gentler sex it has been observed that the President elect has changed some of his habits since the November election, and turned out quite Buck-ish. The civilized world knows that a white choker and a black dress-coat have been, since the memory of man, as much established institutions of his person as the crook in the neck which adarns his Canastoga shoulders. All of a sadden the white choker has been supplanted by black, and a dashing green frock substituted for the sember cut-a-way which once only partially protected his integuments which once only partially protected his integuments against a fire in the rear. This is a semi-official announcement of the probable court costume, for which some enterprising Broadway tailor owes me one.

A REPUBLICAN.

NEBRASKA.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PAWNEES—CORN HUSKING—LINCH LAW. Correspondence of The Keokuk Times. Омана, (N. T.,) Oct. 26, 1856.

Correspondence of The Keokuk Times.

Owahla, (N. T...) Oct. 26, 1856.

Our quict little town was thrown into a fever of excitement one day last week by an express rider from the Village of Fremont, some thirty or forty miles west of us, on the Ekrorn River, who brought the intelligence that the Pawnee Indians had crossed the Platte River in considerable numbers, and had ordered the settlers in that vicinity to leave within three days, threatening, if they remained, to burn their houses, take their cattle, and drive them from the Territory.

The Pawnees are encanped near the mouth of the Ekhorn and south of the Platte, having about 790 warriors, and their village strongly fortified. They claim that the country lying north of the Platte, and between the Ekhorn and Long's Fork, belongs to them, all though the Government purchased it of the Omahas. When the news of the threatened outrages reached here, a military expedition to attack them in their village and drive them from the country or exterminate them was first proposed; but finally more moderate counsel prevaled, and a delegation of our principal citizens, at the suggestion to Gov. Izard, started to the Indian village to have a "talk" with them and procure promises of peace. They were formally and kindly received, the pige of peace was passed around in eilence, after which the principal chief, "Big Knife," signified his resdiners to hear what his "white brethren" had to communicate. Gen. Thayer, on the part of the delegation, explained, through an interpreter, the object of their visit, to which "Big Knife" made the following reply:

"My white brothers complain that the Pawnees bavestelen."

following reply:

"My white brothers complain that the Pawnees bave stoler

"My white brothers complain that the Pawnees have stolen their cattle and their horses, and threatened to burn their houses and drive out their we men and children. The Pawnees are too have to do these things. They do not want the cattle of their white brothers. Their houses are filled with meat and come, and when these are gone they can get more from their own fields and in their cwn limiting grounds. Their squaws and their children have picnity to cat, and their braves are not thicken, that they should steal from their braves are not thicken, that they should steal from their braves are not thicken, that they should steal from their braves are not thicken, that they should steal from their braves have as an entitled with they have picnity from their great Failter at Washination. He promised to send traders among us to seil us sugar and collect and blancets, and tobacco, and blackstathis to mend our how and plows, but he has not done it. He irremised to rive us presents, as he had given the Omahas and the Ottoss, but the Pawnees have waited in vain for him to do so. He bought the lands north of the Platte of the Orrachs, but the Orrachs, but the Orrachs can be liked to write herothers who have settled on them. We premised our great Father, when we saw him at Washington tire years 1go, that we would not steal the earlie of our waite boothers not drive away their worren and children. We have kept on promise; the great Father he furgition his. Our white brothers may go to their bomes and tell their friends that the can plow their fields and rais their cent in peace; in a 2-a unit of the can plow their fields and rais their cent in peace; in a 2-a unit of the can plow their fields and rais their cent in peace; in a 2-a unit of the can plow their fields and rais their cent in peace; in a 2-a unit of the can plow their fields and rais their cent in peace; in a 2-a unit of the can plow their fields and rais their cent in peace; in a 2-a unit of the can plow their fields and rais their cent in peace; in a 2-a unit of

Puring the delivery of this speech the most profound silence was observed in the council house, and after i was finished, "Big Krife," drawing his blanket around him, took his seat. The buffalo ment was then passed around and the conference broke up. The Pawwee are the most warlike of all the tribes in the Territory.

are the most warlike of all the tribes in the Territory, although not so bloodthirsty and treacherous as the Cheyennes, who mander and plunder all the whites who come within their reach.

Quite a novelty occurred last night at Gov. Cumings's, in the shape of a corn-husking. It is probably the first ever gotten up in the Territory, and attracted a large number of huskers, among whom I noticed Chief Justice Ferguson, the members of the bar generally, the Territorial officers, the leading merchants, &c. They all gathered around the huge corn pile, and tossed out the yellow cars in showers, while the mercy

crally, the Territorial officers, the leading merchants, &c. They all gathered around the huge corn pile, and tossed out the yellow cars in showers, while the merry song and frequent jest went round. It was a novel and a right jolly company, and brought back forcibly the memory of the olden times.

P. S.—Since writing the above our town has been the scene of the first exhibition of lynch law. Two horse thieves, caught stealing horses and running them off to the Pawnee village, were brought into town, and the question was a shunited to the citizens what should be done with them. There is no jail in the Territory, and no way provided to punish criminals after they are convicted; so a jury of six men was selected from the bystanders, who, after having heard the testimony, decided that they should have one side of their heads shaved, and receive 49 lashes each. This punishment bystanders, who, after having heard the testin

was then inflicted upon them on the public square, and

KANSAS.

HE MOVEMENT FOR ITS ENSLAVE-MENT-ATCHISON'S LAST MANIFESTO.

From The New-Orleans Picayone, Nor. Ger. Whitfield, the delegate-elect to Congress Ger. Whitfield, the delegate-elect to Congress from the Territory of Kansas, is now in this city, and stops at the St. Charles Hotel. His objects in visiting the South at this time are frankly disclosed in the following circular, addressed to the people of the South, stating the condition and the needs of the people of that region. The measures suggested are in the people of the condition and the needs of the people of that region. m de na are of new precautions against ampositions—which may be attempted upon southern liberality—and the consequent injury to a meritorious came. The subject is worthy of the serious con-

sideration of the southern people:
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

In our address to you in June last we advised you of our selection by the Pro Slavery party of Kansas Territery to manage their affairs to advise our friends abroad of our new-selfies, and to control and disburse all back which might be contributed for our sid.

We then advised you of our need of funds to assist.

We then advised you of our need of funds to assist our settlers, who, by the constant outbreaks of the Abolifonits, had, many of them, becaurebled, all been prevened from engaging in their ordinary parsitis. Since that time the state of actual civil war in which we have been involved his increased the distress of our people, and but for the mexampled liberality of individual citizens of our Territory and of header counties of Mesouri, a large portion of our citizens must have been compelled to abanden the Territory. Among those to whom aid was given were now of the outleasts from the Southern States, who

citizens must have been compelled to abanden the Territory. Among those to whom aid was given were many of the emigrants from the Southern States, who from the state of things which had existed since their arrival, had been unable to obtain employment.

There, with other incidental expenses attending the late rebellion, in which we had at our own cost to arm as dequip for our detents, have also a beauty upon on friet ds. Was could not wait for contributions from a distance—a few noble spirits stepped forward and advanced what was beefed—an amount far beyond the proportion. It is but just that they should be repaid. Not only have large amounts been advanced which should be refueded, but it will said be necessary to furnish assistance to many if our settlers during the coming Winter. Many of them have not only been kept out of en ployment, prevented from raising crops, but have load their houses borned; their property, even to their clothing, atolan; their stock driven of, and are now left dependent on their friends for bread and shelter! Though poor, they are devoted to Southern rights—are ready to make any secrifice—the first to risk their lives in their cefonse. They need assistance, and should be enabled to save their homes, for richly have they deserved it.

We therefore again call on you to contribute a little of your abundance. We need not cite you to the lavish contributions by our enemies to farnish an army for our expulsion. They have no interest at sinke, only make to gratify. You who have your all at stake, must be sensible of the necessity of action; by prepared to do your daty.

We have heard that collections have been made by various persons claiming to be autherized by us, and it is reported that large amounts have been remit ed

We have heard that collections have been made by verious persons claiming to be authorized by us, and it is reported that large amounts have been remited to us by our Southern friends through individuals who have never made any report to us, and it heave becomes necessary that we should say, that we have rever empowered any person to receive funds for us in any State rave Missouri, except Col. Baford, C.-l. Beker, and Capt. Johnson of Eufaula, Ala, and A. W. Jenes, esq., of Kansas; and up this moment, from all the States except Missouri, we have only received the following sums, and through the following persons:

In justice to our friends and to ourselves, we have to request that all persons or associations, which may have contributed any funds to be disbursed by the Committee, will adoress our Treasurer, and advise him of the amount contributed, and the person by whom it

of the amount contributed, and the person by whom it was remitted.

Hereafter, to guard against all possible imposition, we desire all contributions to be seat directly by draft to our Treasurer. William H. Russell, esq., at Leavenworth City. Mr. Russell, of the firm of Majors, Russell & Co., is of such well known responsibility and integrity, that without the incorrence of the Committee cur friends would have an ample guranty for the proper spplie show of their contributions.

Should we deem it necessary, as we anticipate, to send one or more agents to the South, we will empower them in der a commission signed by our President, the Her. D. R. Alchison, attested by the seal of the Cets of some Court, or Notary Pablic of the Territory. And we caution our friends not to corfide in any person claiming to see as our spent, unless so certified.

We need hardly say to our Southern friends that, though rebellion is for the present suppressed, though we have again elected our Legislature and delegate to Congress, the contest is not yet ended! It is, if our Southern friends are true to their own interest. It is not, if they leave us to contend unnided against the whole Abolition force. We have not a population sufficient to make us a State. We must have more settern, We need especially those whose interest would prempt them to come to our Territory—those who have slaves, who can command the labor of two or more claves, and egg thus aveil themselves of the advantage: prempt them to come to our Territory—those who have claves, who can command the labor of two or more slaves, and can thus avail themselves of the advantages of our prairies of unrivalled fertility. They will be re-warded, while they make our Territory, in fact, what our people have declared it shall be—a slaveholding

State.

Fig this you must have learned from your own ons the truth which we have so often urged, that is no part of the Union is stave labor so profitable, save in Missouri, as in our Territory—in few States is it so sale. In conclusion, we would ask that our friends will correspond freely with our secretary, at Leavesworth City, K. T., who will, at all times, reply promptly and fully, and give them reliable information on all natters of interest.

Chairman Expective Committee of K. T. B. F. Sumons, Secretary.

Leavesworth City, K. T., Oct. 13, 1556.

SOUTHERN MEETING FOR AID TO KANSAS.

From The Lecompton Union, Oct. 13.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Southern men. for the purpose of encouraging and facilitating Southern emigration to Kansas, was held at Westport, Mo. on Friday, Sept. 18, 1856.

Col. B. F. Treadwell was appointed President: Ma-

Moon, Charles McCord, Mr. Blount, Wm. Beard, apt. Browning, and F. Richardson were appointed fee-Presidents, and J. H. Danforth and Edward How-

and were requested to act as Secretaries.

Col. Treadwell, on taking the chair, requested Col.

H. D. Clayton to state the object of the meeting. Col. layten said a crises of great importance in the affairs Kansas had arrive 1. Whatever had been achieved

of Kansas had arrive i. Whatever had been achieved in the past was of little consequence if the prisent was suffered to pass unimproved. True many of you have been driven from your homes, and your houses barned to the ground by highwaymen and bandith, but you have ret been deprived of your citizenship.

The time is fast approaching when it will become necessary for you to return to the Territory, and there exercise that boested highest privilege of an American. To do this successfully, immediate action—united and harmonions action—is necessary. Let there be no dissension in our ranks. Alabamians, Georgians, Misseurian s, Carolinians, or from whatever other State we may happen to come, as a few days past we went forth upon the trated field, and the enemy disappeared before our advancing schutter. may happen to come, as a lex days pass we went form upon the tented field, and the enemy disappeared before our advancing columns, so how, let us again go forth in a common cause against a common enemy, as din peaceful, but not the less glutious victory will be ours. All the gleries of the past, all the joys of the piecest, and all the hope of the fature equipme us, if we have any petry atmin sites or any petry jenlousies, to let them sink, at least for the present, into the grave of the pust, and, united in heart and hand, let us set about the work that is before us, if need by with a clarious setf-depial, and in its successful con-

us set about the work that is before us, if need be, with a phrious set-decisal, and in its successful constituation generations yet unborn will rice up and call us blessed. It is for the purpose of agreeing upon some plan of action that we have met to-day.

We cannot undertake to give Col. C.'s remarks in full, nor do him justice in the brief sketch of his speech here given. He concluded by offering the following resolution:

resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed in proportion to the

Resolved of persons present, originally from each southern State
oppresented, to draft resolutions and determine upon some plan
oppresented, to

of name schon. Which resolution was unanimously adopted, and the following committee appointed under it:
From Alabama-Capt Browning, S. G. Rosst, J. C. Sims, and Clarks McCord.
From Georgia-M. R. Murphy, Q. A. Jyraigan.
From Seath Carolina-Wur. Beard.

The Committee then retired, and during their absence with appropriate and patriotic speeches.

The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unautumously adopted:

B'acres, The excilition of affairs in the Territory of Kansas, and the action of the new Governer, demands the prompt and speedy action of all the mid offer new who are in two of sec.

cering to the South and to Southern settlers in Kansas their equal rights, and

Herrer. As law and order emigrants, we are unable to enter the firsticing as armed, organized companies; and, by our action having met for the purpose of expressing our views as to the best pointy to be pursued under viasting circums ances, be it Kenfred, That, in dehance of Yankes guerrillas and Lune's bas ditti, we will make claims and occupy them.

Heasted That we mutually pleafur "our fives, our fortunes, and our secred bettor," to aid and support, at all baravis and to the line's extremity, each other in all efforts to colonize Kansas with a Pro-Slavery population.

Heasted that with learnful gratitude we recognize the s'erling patriotism of the galant Missourans, and tender to them

minns have done better than spaced any constant.

Removed, That those persons from the South who have setted in Kareas, or into addoing so, immediately organize them dies into companies or colonies, consisting of not less than 50 mm, and that those different companies settle constant in distances from each other, so as to afford mutual

wese made:
For Alshama- H. D. Clayton, B. F. Treadwell, C. R. McCord,
For Alshama- H. D. Clayton, B. F. Treadwell, C. R. McCord,
For Kentucky--J. C. Reynelfa and J. O. Sselby
For Virginia- W. R. Welch, J. S. Rucker, H. C. Pate, T. H.

Ircinia- W. R. Weich, J. S. Rucker, H. C. Pate, T. H. and R. Ridgewsy.

earlis- Q. A. Jern'ran, R. Ellis, R. H. Cook, M. J.

ostod M. R. Moriey.

outh Carolina-William Beard, P. B. Bell, P. S. Brooks,

Jantzier, Col. Cunningham and W. W. Boyce.

outh Carolina-James C. Fulton, J. H. Flanner, A.

Owen Kennan and J. W. Kelly.

Irsoni-A. A. King, Joseph Higgins, C. M. Oliver and

Anderson.

Jary hard—T. X. Richstelson, T. V. Ward, J. R. Bartol,

R. Carrichesel.

For Delaware—L. B. Pawson, Wm. Ross, Charles Jones and Jein Powell.

For Phonon—Wm. R. Deter, H. T. Titus, W. G. R. Darvis, L. Campbell and L. M. Elry,

For Tenesse—J. G. Zohlroffer, Jun. Eley, and Mr. Carson,
For Artaness—Alter: Plue, Albert Rust, Judge Wotson, W. C. P. weel, and C. treffins Locker.

For Texat—J. L. Hunter, F. W. Bowden, N. G. Shelly, and J. Tuture.

For Louisbran—J. C. Anderson, Samuel Hayms, J. C. Blackman, Alex, M. Ese, and cellure of The New Orleans Deline.
For Monosip [pl—J. A. Quiman, James Phelan, and HonIr Backwiste.

Under the 6th resolution, the following persons were

Pro Westport—A. G. Beone and James Findlay.
For Westport—A. G. Beone and James Findlay.
For Leavenworth—Wm. H. Bussell.
For Levenworth—Wm. H. Bussell.
On motion of Judge Wilson, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the papers of the S. oth.

dictrs, and adjourned.

B. F. TREADWELL, President.

J. H. Dasforth, Ed. Howard, Secretaries.

GENERAL ATCHISON UPON KANSAS.

From the EdgeReid (S.C.) Advertiser, Nov 5.
The following brief letter has come within our reach and we claim the privilege of publishing it, not only to show the energy and true Southern feeling of our es-termed fellow-citizen. Mr. Fuller, but that our people may be encouraged to do something more yet for the Kames cause. The General, you will see, feels that Kaness cause. The General, you will see, feels that one more broadside from the South will carry the de-bateable land. Mark the tone of his concise but em-

erhon: "PLATIE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856. "PLATTE CITY, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1856,
"Dear Sin-Veur letter, together with the draft for \$158.46, has been received, and your instructions shall be followed. I will impaire deligently for the Edgefield boys. We have carried the elections in Kanasas. The new Governor gives satisfaction. But, my dear sir, it is no time for Southern men to relax their exertions. Now is the very moment to redouble our exertions. We must an it. If we do our duty, Kanasas will be a Slave State in twelve menths—a State, either in or out of the Union.

"Yours truly, D. R. ATCHISON.

A SOUTHERN LETTER FROM KANSAS.

The Sunny South, a roaring "Buck and Breck" journal, issued at Aberdeea, Miss., contains the following letter from a citizen of that place, who went to Kansas in September last, and has since been active in the Border-Ruffian efforts to "subdue" the Free State men of that Territory. Though full of misconceptions and errors, we publish it to show the perfect understanding and accord which exists between Gov. Geary and the

Pro Slavery forces in Kansas. Hear him!

Pro Slavery forces in Kansas. Hear him!

Br. Joseph Mo. Oct. II, 1856.

Draw Gen'l:—I am Low once more in the States, having come here on business for the company; and will, in consequence of information received since my arrival here, start back to Lecompton early on the

nerrow.

Tam very much pleased with the country, and think I cm do well in Kaunas. It presents a fine field for any one who possesses either capital or industry. The late election parsed off quietly here, resulting in the success of Gen. Whitfield as a candidate for Congress, as well as in the election of the entire "law and order" ticket, representing the Pro-Slavery party.

ticket, representing the Pro-Stavery party.

The Free-State men, refusing to recognize the valid ity of the elections, put out no candidates, and of course did no voting. On the night before the election we sufficiented an attack at Lecompton. Col. Titus advised our boys, who were encamped on the opposite side of the town from his regiment, to sleep on their arms and to join him on the firing of a gun, which was the preconcerted signal. He posted nicket which was the precencerted signal. He posted picket quards and held himself in readiness to begin the bat-tle at a memn's warning. Ou that night, if the peo-ple of Monroe could have seen the "boys" as I saw them—the calm determination with which they began their preparations—loading their ritles afresh, capping repeaters, and placing their knives where they could their preparations—loading their rines alread, capping repeaters, and placing their knives where they could be easily drawn—thus lying down to a sleep from which they might be awasened to lay them down no more—they would have felt that their country's honor was sate in such keeping. Not a cheek blanched, not a nerve quivered, and there was a quiet determination in every man's face to do his duty and his abelief.

whole duty.

Col. Titus premised, too, to place us in the van of his regiment, and such a compliment, you know, Mississippians never decline, though in men it may cost them very dearly. Excuse me, as these compliments might be regarded as partial, but really I never saw a braver set of boys banned together in a good cause. Gov. be regarded as partial, but really I never saw a braver set of boys banded together in a good cause. Gov. Geary has said that it was the most genteel, manly-leoking company he has seen enter Kaosas—that he wanted just such men to come there, and said he, "Gentlemen, I must not steep by simply bidding you welcome, but thrice welcome to Kansas." We called open him in a body, and he is very much of a gentleman, smiable and kind, though firm and staunch, as a Governor of Kansas should be. He is Governor too. I mean in its full scess—he has started right and I believe will continue so. He has thrown Coi. Cook, with e'ght hundred men, upon the Nebraska line, to watch for and capture Lame, if possible. The regulars, though, are not so efficient as the Border Ruffians.

News reached here vesterday that Pomeroy had

News reached here yesterday that Pomeroy had creesed the river at Nebraska City, with 200 men, and beasts that there are behind them 100 wagons filled with men armed to the teeth, with not a woman or child among them. This is the class of emigrants the North rends to Kansas. Further news has reached here within the has a hours, that a contain whose name I within the last six hours, that a captain whose name I have forgotten, has cluded Capt. Cook, and with 200 men is on route for Lawrence. Their point of attack will doubtless be Lecompton, as 110 of their men are there impresented and others being captured and sent in every day. Have no fears, though, for while they may be numerically our superiors, we are beside the justice of our cause, in Lerve and skill infinitely ahead of them. In addition to their anxiety to release their of our cause, in Lerve and exist humany ancease their men who are imprisoned, they deem one more fight sheolutely necessary in order to raise another shrick for "Freedom, Free love and Freenont," the Black Republicans only stock in trade. This will happen, if at all, within the next 15 days. The fact as to the advance of these men into the Ferritory was communicated to us by Gen. Richardson, who we consider good anthority. He also thinks another battle inevitable, and my opinion, from associating with Kansas, is, that if there be another "war," it will prove one of extermination, nor has the Government enough troops to prevent it. We are bound to whip them, and if so, Lawronce will be destroyed, which will be the deadliest blow that could be stricken the enemy. I shall go to Leavenworth to-morrow, and thence go to Lecempton in company with Judge Lecompte, who is going down to held Court, and being with him insures my safety. C. Sykes will go with us to Leavenworth, where he will remain a short time, and if there is no in mediate prospect for a fight, will soon start home.

I forget to mention the fact that we all had the I forget to mention the fact that we all had the

pleasure of casting Pro-Slavery votes at the late elec-We are all in fine health and very much enjoy camp

life. We propose buying an improved claim, getting provisions, hiring a cook, said going into Winter quarters—that is those of us who do not get into business; and there seems but little prospect of that, as all kinds of business is stagnant in the Territory. Even the farmers, though the country is quiet, are afraid to be too much in their fields. Merchants are afraid to insect used and excellent and excellent of the country is paid. port goods, and scarcely any one now submits his claims for justice to the law; but our Governor will con bring about a new order of thirgs, unless this be

that terrible stillness which precedes the carthquake

and storm.

One word more about Kansas: its prospects.

The South must send out more men, or the cause is lest. So say all informed men. Next, bring will be seen enough if it is done early. Jenning, formerly of Aberdeen together with the slave-owners generally in North Missouri, who are attached to the institution of Stavery and are unwilling to give it up, even though Kensas be a Free State, are looking around to the more Southern States for a refuge, should this thing cover.

This in itself speaks volumes as to the magnitude of This in itself speals volumes as to the magnitude of the danger, inasmuch as it is the act of those who see all that is going on among them, and judge cooliy of the prespect. If Kansas be a liffne State, slaves will be shipped from Missouri by thousands the none are left, then she takes rank among our enen ies. They know that if Kansas be a liftne State, she will not only be free," but from the character of the ville bordes poured into the Territory by northern fanalies, it will be a hother of Abolitic nism, and the grand depot for all their underground railroads, actively sensing her emissaries it to the South to steal our slaves, and faithfully concealing them after they are stelen, thus becoming the vilest casees upon the borom of the bidy politic.

It is now getting late and I wish to close. Present

cences upon the borom of the bidy politic.

It is now getting lare and I wish to close. Present my regards to my Aberceen friencs and believe me si, cerely and truy yours.

N. B.—I would be recreant to daty were I not to say that Gen. Whitfield and Col. Jones have been as kind to us as men can be. Whitfield has proved a faither to our beys—is away from his business now, down emeng them, advising, suggesting, &c. He says be will not leave them till they are comfortably fixed for the Winter, and that not a man of them shall suffer or want for anything. Mouroe should be grateful to these gentlemen for their kindness to her children. Speak of this to the people on the streets; we want them to know it.

From The London Times, Oct. 22.

THE STATE OF KANSAS.

To the Editor of The Times.

Sin: In your issue of the 11th of October you did me the favor to insert a narrative of personal experiences in Kansas, designed to exhibit the lamentable condition into which political strife had plunged that Territory in the month of May last. The publication of that letter has occasioned me the

necessity of replying to very many questions, of which friends have desired a solution, in order the better to comprehend the extraordinary anomalies which such a

condition of affairs implies.

In the belief that many of your readers may have felt equally at a loss for a sufficient explanation, I will endeavor, in the shape of question and answer, to sum up as briefly as possible the substance of one or two of

endeavor, in the shape of question and answer, to sum up as briefly as possible the substance of one or two of these conversations, and thus anticipate, probably, some of those inquiries which may have suggested themselves to the minds of others.

The first and mest natural question is—if such fearful outrages as every mail brings us intelligence of are being con mitted in Kansas, why are not the perpetuators of these enormities brought to justice? Is there no judge, no jury, no law, to which appeal can be made for protection?

The answer is simple. First, the man is wanting who possesses boldness or rashness enough to bring the offending parties to justice. Murder and cold-blooded assessination were of almost daily occurrence at the time of my visit, but whoever should report such a case would be at once a marked man, and, in all probability, before the day had expired his life would be the penalty for his imprudence in the cause of right.

But, yet more, supposing the offender to be brought to justice, what is the judge, of what character the jury, and what the law, by which he is to be tried?

The judge would be such a man as Judge Lecompte—the Jedireys of the Territory. Or, if not the chief of the "bloody assizes" of Kansas, it would be some other minion of the slave power, panting after the extermination of every Free State advocate, and pledged by his eath of office to sustain the most offensive measures which the slave power has introduced. It cannot be otherwise, for every public office is occupied by the most resolute adherents of the Pro-Slavery cause; and, lest one should creep in of a different stamp, a test is demanded, contrary to the Constitution of the United States, of every candidate to office, according to which he is required to subscribe as onth, "solemnly swear" ing upen the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God" that he will "support and sustain the provisions of the "actentiffed An Act to Organize the Territories of "Nebraska and Kansas," page 438.) Thus, by the law of the Territory, no man c

extreme Pro-Shavery measures that can possibly be cited.

If such be the judge, the jury would also be of a character no less accurately defined by statute. What is the law of Kansas concerning jurors? "No person "who is conscientiously opposed to the holding of "slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves "in this Territory, shall be a juror in any cause in "which the right to hold any person in Slavery is in "which the right to hold any person in Slavery is in "velved, nor in any cause in which any injury done to," or committed by, any slave is in issue, nor in any "criminal proceeding for the violation of any law "enacted for the protection of slave property, and for "the punishment of crime committed against the "right to such property." (Statutes of Kansas, p. 378.) Again, by the first section of the act, the power is placed in the hands of "the marshal, sheiff, or other "officer, to summon a sufficient number of jurors," (p. 377.) With such a law and ith a discretionary power vested in such hands, it will be seen at once what kind of jury must of necessity be procured.

And, if such be the character of judge and jury, what are the laws they have to dispense! Take a sample: "If any person print, write, introduce into, publish, or cir-

what kind of jury must of necessity be procured.

And, if sum he the character of judge and jury, what are the laws they have to dispense? Take a sample:

"If any person print, write, introduce into, publish, or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, writen, published, or circulated, or shall knowinely aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating within this Tertitory, any nock, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill, or circular, containing any statements, arguments, option, sentiment, doctrine, advice, or invende, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous, or rebelious dissiliction among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to result their authority, he shall be guilty of folony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than five years." (Statutes, chap. 15), sec. 11).

"If any five person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce in o this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or case to be introduced into this Territory, any hock, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circulated in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years." (Lawe, chap. 15), sec. 12).

And what kind of hard labor is the Northern man to undergo who should be lucklessly brought before a

And what kind of hard labor is the Northern man to undergo who should be lucklessly brought before a Kansas judge and convicted of denying the right to hold slaves in the Territory? It is defined in the same code, where, after providing that every person so sentenced shall be deemed a convict, and shall be put to hard lahor on the streets, reads, public buildings, or other public works of the Territory, the act continues:

"And the keeper shall came such convict, while engaged at such labor, to be securely confined by a chain six feet in longth, of not less than 4-16th nor more than it is considered that the street is the street of the day of the feet in dameter attached, which chain shall be securely facilities in diameter attached, which chain shall be securely facilities and to the ankie of such convict with a strong lock and key," &c. (Statutes, chap. 22, sec. 2.)

For greater "offenses against slave property" the 'aw provides, of course, a severer penalty. To aid in

For greater offenses against slave property the law provides, of course, a severer penalty. To aid in any rebellion of slaves against their masters, to bring into the territory any book or tract calculated to excite rebellion on the part of slaves, free negroes, or mulattees, to carry out of the territory a slave belonging to another, or to assist in the same, are all capital offenses, to be punished by death. But as the utterance of even a syllable against the right of holding slaves is made another by two years improgramment and hard labor. n the public roads, with a chain of six feet and a round whether the law was made for the Fro Stavery of the Free-State men. Add to this the fact that every act of the Free-State party, if viewed in the light of the laws as interpreted by the Federal Government, is an act of treason against the Federal Power, and it will be perfectly a sixon for the most crued described as a sixon for the sixon for t as interpreted by the Federal Government, is an act of treason aga ast the Federal Power, and it will be perceived what opportunity is given for the most cruel despoism and the grossest wrong to take refuge in the name and cancton of the law. "Law," in fact, was the word constantly in the mouths of the self-styled Border Ruffians, with whom I myself came daily into contact in Kansas. So far from not appealing to it, everyting they did, every enormity they committed, was done in the name of the law of the land. The constant taut thrown out against the Free-State party, and the chief difficulty they themselves experienced, was the opposition in which they stood to the recognized law. "Law and order" became the watchword and war cry of the most lawless in the Territory; and the words "a posse of law-and-order men" were synonymous with a company of freebooters and murderers ranging the country in search of their political opponents. The inw, therefore, was all on one side. And it will be seen that, with exactments demanding the conviction of all who spoke or acted against Slavery, and a judge and jury no less desiring their extermination, the wronged Free-State man, though he should have been struck down in the highway and robbed of his all, had more to less then to gain by a recourse to the legal power.

But by what possibility could laws so glaringly unreasonable and unjust become the laws of the land! By what pewer or authority were they enacted?

Answer—They were enacted by a falsely-chosen but authoritively recognized territorial Legislature. This Legislature, viewed by the General Government as the voice of the people, becomes of necessity law-givers to the people of the Territory; and not only gives the laws, but assumes to itself the right to define its own authority. In this way the legal existence of this as-

sembly as a legislative body has been determined by itself, and be'g backed by the United grates tropage the ro-called Kansas Legislature has had almost all power in its own bende. This is the Legislature of which the vtes ware taken on the 30th of March, 1836, and which, first meeting at Pawnee, was alterward removed to the Shawnee Mission, to be more conveniently it is not been an entitled the state of the state of

given!"
And what was done at the election of a delegate to

"given!"
And what was done at the election of a delegate to Congress was repeated at the election of the members of the Legislative Assembly. By the report of the Committee of Investigation it appears that the proportion of illegal to legal votes was as 4,908 to 1,100. From the census it appears there were but 2,905 voters in the Territory; yet 5,427 votes were recorded on the Pro-Slavery side alone! Many of the Missourians returned the same night, after giving their vote, to their own State. At Leavenworth a great number came down by steamboat from Weston, and having effected their object, returned by the same boat. Many affirmed their right to vote as residents, although they might have been only an hour in the Territory, and hast their homes in Missouri. The enormities committed by these arracd bands were fearful. Some we read of standing around the polling-place and saying that "no-"ciliculity would be made if they were allowed to vote "in peace, but that they were determined to vote any" how, and that each one of them was prepared for "eight rounds without leading, and would go to the "ninth round with the butcher-knife." If the judges who presided over the elections refused to receive their votes without administering the eath of residenes they held their pistols at their heads, while they appointed fresh judges from their ewa number and proceeded with the election, "masters of the position." So violent was their hadred to the oath that any who prefessed themselves ready to take it were threatened with instant death, amid cries of "Shoot him!" "Cut his guts out!" &c. "One of them," we read in the report of the Commissioners,

"Mr. J. M. Macey, was saked if he would take the eath; and upon his replying that he would if the judges required it, he was a sure the report of the Commissioners, "Wr. J. M. Macey was saked if he would take the eath; and upon his replying that he would if the judges required it, he was a sure the content of the poline and the report of the Commissioners, "Ris il the d-d niger thele

the report submitted to Congress goes to establish a succession of similar enormities in each of the polling districts. These investigations were being carried on within two doors of the place where I was myself staying when in Leavenworth; and it was summent to hear the manner in which the Missourians affirmed their right to come over from their own State and vots in the Territory of Kansas and their determination to do so on every occasion and at all hazards to understand the violence with which they would assert that right when confronted with their political opponents at the reliter eleges.

the violence with which they would assert that right when confronted with their political opponents at the politica-places.

Another question may be suggested on this topic: By what right do these Missourians or others from eighboring States vote in the Kansas elections?

By no right whatever, except that of might. The Missourians bave no more right to vote in Kansas than the voters in Middlerex have, after using their rightful suffrage in their own county, to cross to Surrey and record their votes a second time, with a pistol at the head of the election officer, in order to control the Surrey elections. Indeed, as the States of the Uzion are by their Constitution perfectly indeperdant of one another and self-governed, the parallel would be truer if we were to picture an army of Frenchmen larger in number than all our voters who should, at the point of the sword, choose for us our representatives, and return without exception as our rulers men from among themselves or pledged to their own political sentiments. So much was it an act of main force and illegal oppression that among the conclusions which the Committee of Investigation report as established by the testimony they submit, they give the first place to the following:

"That each election in the Territory, held under the organic or allegal Cerultorial law, has been carried by organized laws."

following:

"That each election in the Territory, held under the organic or alleged Territorial law, has been carried by organized laws sion from the State of Missouri, by which the people of the Territory have been prevented from exercising the rights secured to them by the organic law."

And as the fruit of an organized invasion they con-

Territory have been prevented from exercising the rights secured to them by the organic law."

And as the fruit of an organized invasion they conclude:

"Secondly, that the alleged Territorial Legislature was an illegally constituted body, and had no power to pass valid laws, and their emertments are therefore nutil and wold."

While, however, in the first instances the interference of the Missourians was wholly illegal, the Legislature thus illegally constituted took care to legislature thus illegally constituted took care to legislature the act for the future. Hence we find them enacting in the act instituting a poll-tax:

"Src. 1. That every free white male above the age of 21 years who shall pay to the proper officer in Kansar Territory."

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"Src. 1. That every free white male above the age of 21 years who shall pay to the proper of the payment of a say opication of the United States and the provided of the United States and those who have declared on out her intention to become such and shall have taken an oath to apport the Constitution of the United States and the provision of the set organizing the Territory of Kansar."

In other words, by the payment of a single dollar, any citizen of any one of the United States can purchase a voting power in Kansar for a twelvementh, provides be pledges himself to the support of the Organic Act. In contrast to this, in the 11th section (Statutes, p. 262) it is expressly enacted that while every inhabitant of Kansas paying a territorial tax is a qualified elector, yet should he, on being challenged to take an oath to sustain the provisions of the Necraada Kansas Bill said the Fugitive Slave Law, "refuse to take such oath or affirmation, the vote of such person shall be rejected."

Hence, in the new election of members of the Legisla

from Kansas.

At the risk of writing that which is less generally At the risk of writing that which is less generally interesting, I have presented in this letter numerous extracts from public documents. I have deemed it right to do this, because the whole value of the present communication rests on the authority whence the statements are derived. The references I have made